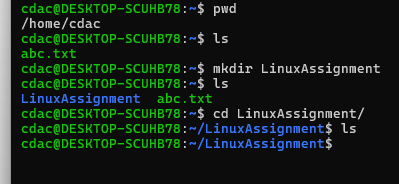
**Concepts of Operating System**

**Assignment 1**

**a) Navigate and List: a. Start by navigating to your home directory and list its contents. Then, move into a directory named "LinuxAssignment" if it exists; otherwise, create it.**



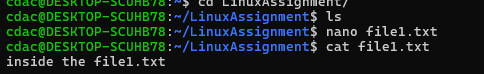
**pwd –** used to check present working directory.

**ls –** used to list out all the files and directories inside parent directory.

**mkdir –** used to create directory.

**cd –** used to change working directory

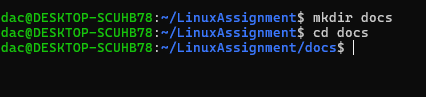
**b) File Management: a. Inside the "LinuxAssignment" directory, create a new file named "file1.txt". Display its contents.**



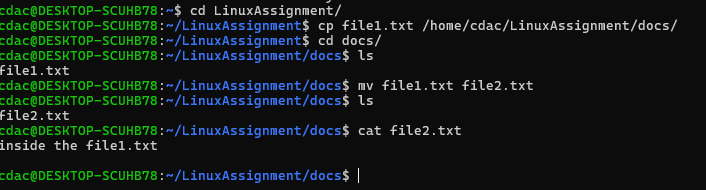
**nano –** it open the file if present, if not it will create.

**cat -** used to display the content of file.

**c) Directory Management: a. Create a new directory named "docs" inside the "LinuxAssignment" directory.**



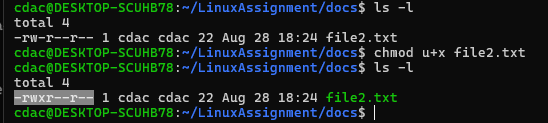
**d) Copy and Move Files: a. Copy the "file1.txt" file into the "docs" directory and rename it to "file2.txt".**



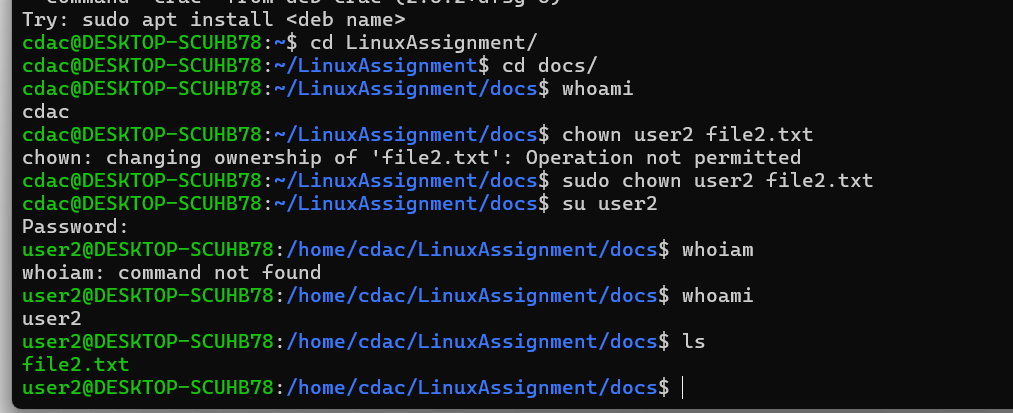
**cp –** used to copy file **.**

**mv -** used to rename file------🡪 mv oldName newName

**e) Permissions and Ownership: a. Change the permissions of "file2.txt" to allow read, write, and execute permissions for the owner and only read permissions for others. Then, change the owner of "file2.txt" to the current user.**



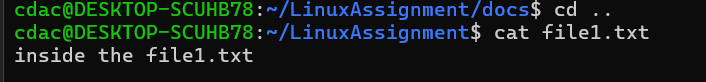
**chmod –** used for changing the permissions.



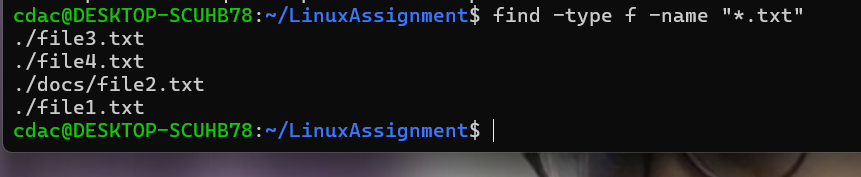
**sudo adduser –** used to create new user

**sudo chown newOwner filename** – used to change owner

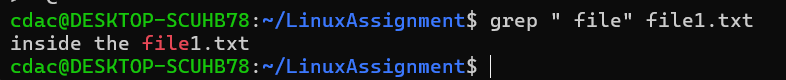
**f) Final Checklist: a. Finally, list the contents of the "LinuxAssignment" directory and the root directory to ensure that all operations were performed correctly**



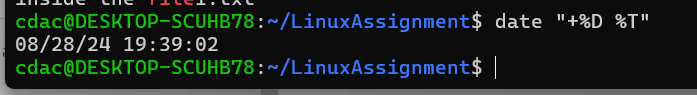
**g) File Searching: a. Search for all files with the extension ".txt" in the current directory and its subdirectories.**



**b. Display lines containing a specific word in a file (provide a file name and the specific word to search).**

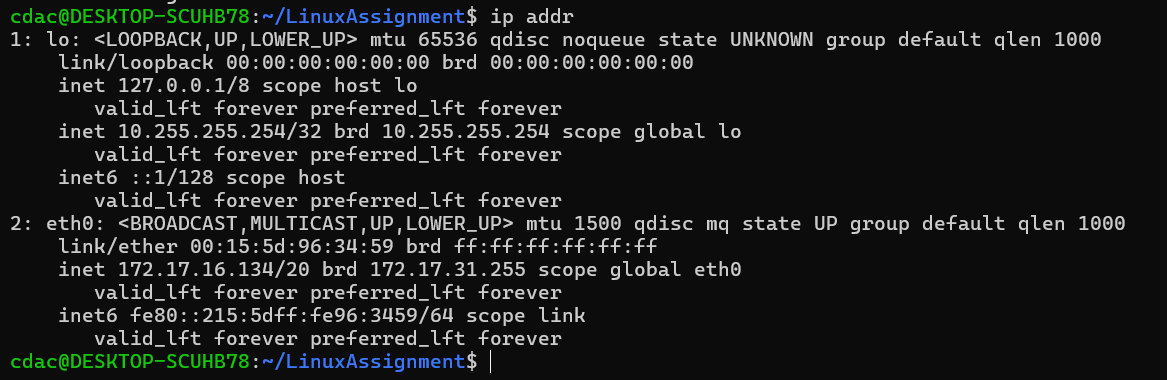


**h) System Information: a. Display the current system date and time.**

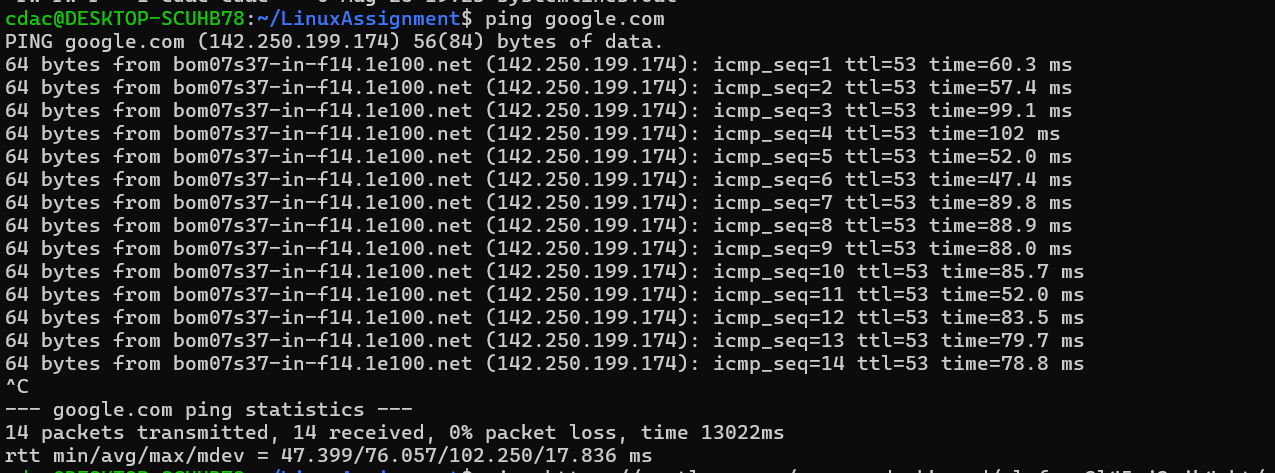


**i) Networking:**

**a. Display the IP address of the system.**



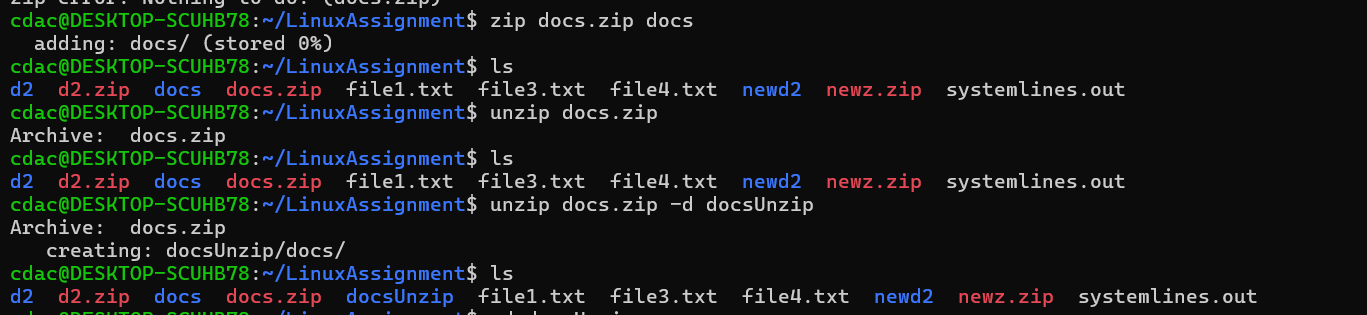
**b. Ping a remote server to check connectivity (provide a remote server address to ping).**



**j) File Compression:**

**a. Compress the "docs" directory into a zip file.**

**b. Extract the contents of the zip file into a new directory.**

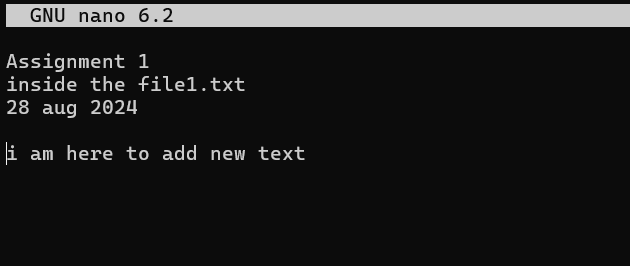
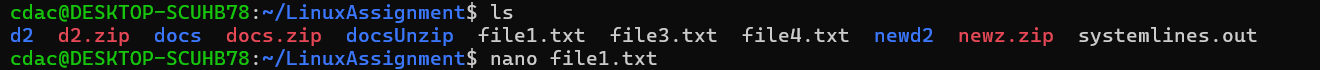


**zip directory\_name.zip directory\_name** – used to compress directory into zip

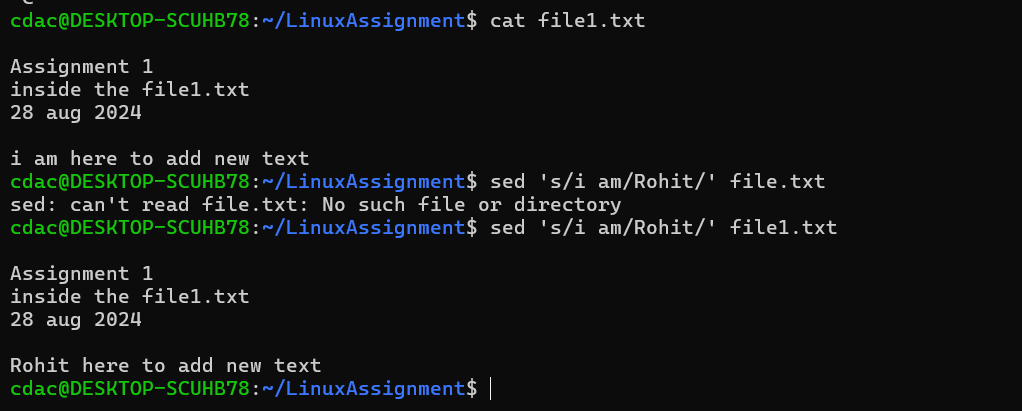
**unzip directory\_name.zip -d destination** - Extract the contents of the zip file into a new directory

**k) File Editing:**

**a. Open the "file1.txt" file in a text editor and add some text to it.**

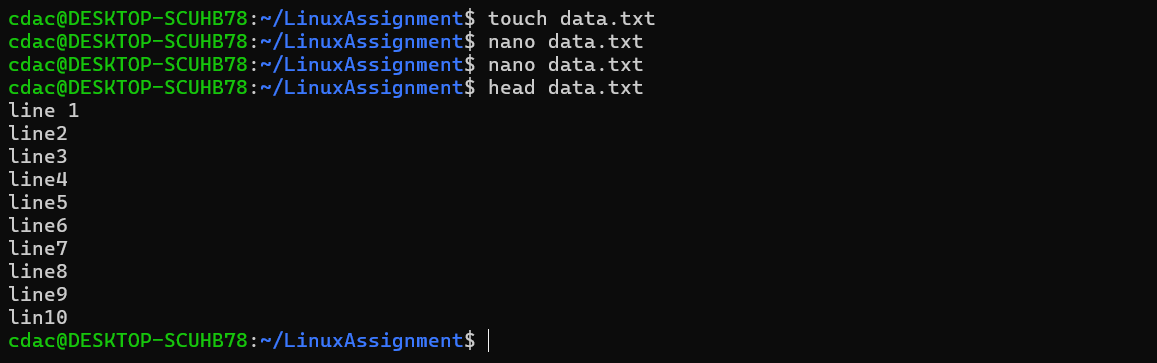


**b. Replace a specific word in the "file1.txt" file with another word (provide the original word and the word to replace it with).**

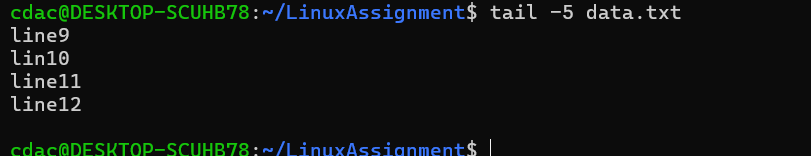
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**Problem 2: Read the instructions carefully and answer accordingly. If there is any need to insert some data then do that as well.**

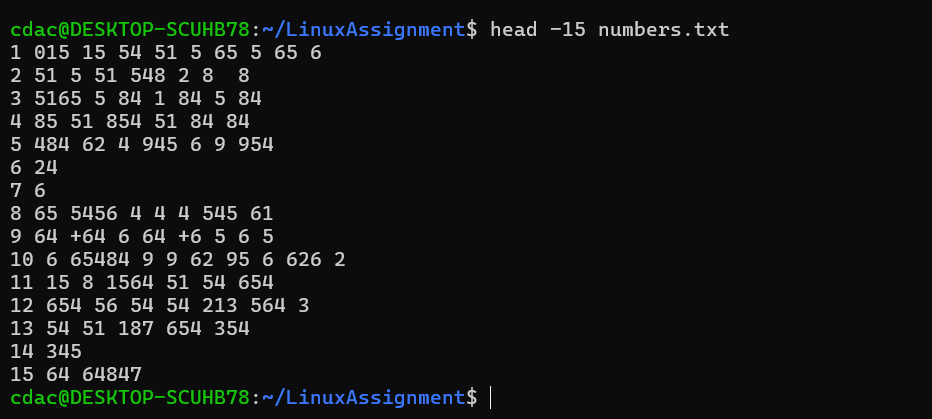
**a. Suppose you have a file named "data.txt" containing important information. Display the first 10 lines of this file to quickly glance at its contents using a command.**



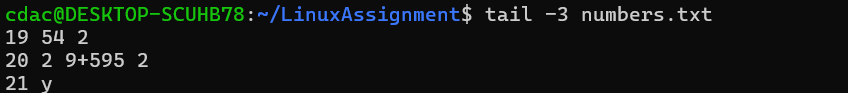
**b. Now, to check the end of the file for any recent additions, display the last 5 lines of "data.txt" using another command.**



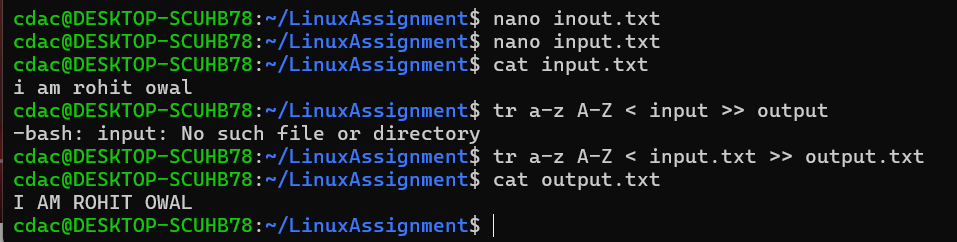
**c. In a file named "numbers.txt," there are a series of numbers. Display the first 15 lines of this file to analyze the initial data set.**



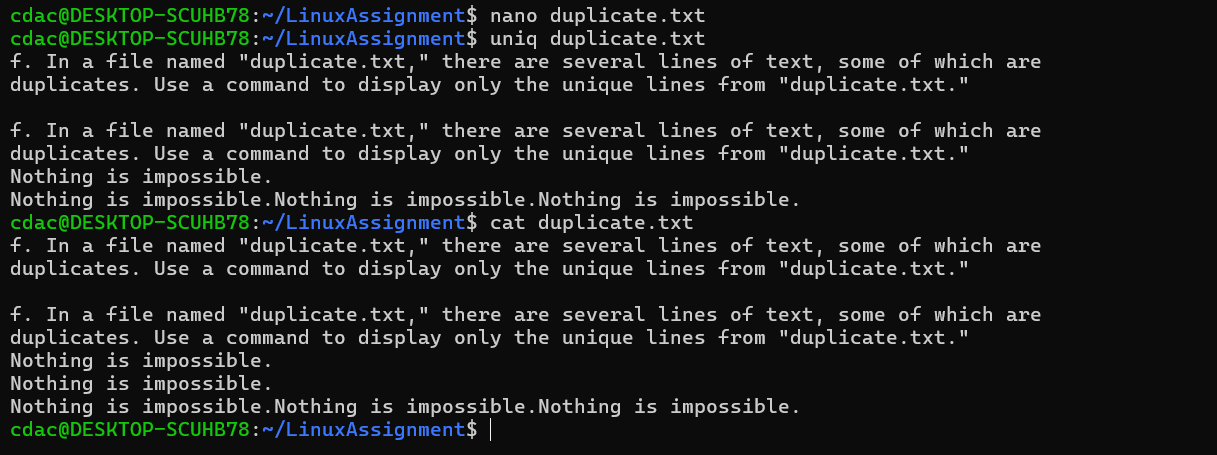
**d. To focus on the last few numbers of the dataset, display the last 3 lines of "numbers.txt".**



**e. Imagine you have a file named "input.txt" with text content. Use a command to translate all lowercase letters to uppercase in "input.txt" and save the modified text in a new file named "output.txt."**



**f. In a file named "duplicate.txt," there are several lines of text, some of which are duplicates. Use a command to display only the unique lines from "duplicate.txt."**



**g. In a file named "fruit.txt," there is a list of fruits, but some fruits are repeated. Use a command to display each unique fruit along with the count of its occurrences in "fruit.txt."**

